

for two memorable days, one along the Presumpscot River near Portland and another in Brunswick where Mr. Norton, Mr. E. B. Chamberlain and myself were the guests of Prof. L. A. Lee of Bowdoin College. The same interest and enthusiasm characterized him in the subsequent meetings that marked him then. The last meeting at which I was with him in the field was the meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society at Newport in 1941 where he seemed as tireless and eager as in the earlier years.

The lack of extended formal education did not constitute a great handicap to Mr. Norton's chosen career. A recognition of the value of his scientific studies was given him in 1940 when the University of Maine awarded him the degree of Master of Science.

Mr. Norton was modest and retiring by nature and did not like to appear as possessing superior knowledge, but those who came to know him realized that he could answer their questions with authority and accuracy. A marked characteristic was his kindness and patience with amateurs and with anyone who approached him. As a result he was known throughout the State and had an extensive correspondence with men and women in all walks of life. Because of this wide acquaintance many items of scientific interest came to him as well as many specimens for the Portland Society of Natural History. All through the State there are many who feel his passing as a personal loss. Those of us who knew him best realize that the State has lost an excellent botanist and that we have lost a friend whose place cannot be filled.

#### WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.—Several years ago, Dr. Anne E. Perkins collected *Scabiosa Columbaria* L. in an unmown field along the road between Gowanda and Salamanca in Cattaraugus County, New York. She reported about 150 plants in the field. In the late summer of 1942, Dr. Mildred E. Faust and Miss Nettie M. Sadler found this same species established on the top of the hill just southwest of the falls at Delphi, in Oneida County. They have deposited two collections from this locality in the Cornell University Herbarium, one obtained on September 1 and the other on October 8.



*S. Columbaria* is native in the Old World. Since it is sometimes cultivated in this country, the occurrences mentioned above may have originated from garden sources. No other North American collections are available in the Cornell University Herbarium, suggesting that this perennial is a very recent addition to our introduced flora.—R. T. CLAUSEN, Department of Botany, Cornell University.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE GRAY HERBARIUM OF  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY—No. CXLVIII

M. L. FERNALD

(Plates 749–769)<sup>1</sup>

DURING the studies necessary in a thorough revision of the flora of northeastern America and, especially, a checking with photographs of the types of Linnaeus, Michaux and other authors of American species much new matter has accumulated. Some of the studies, with photographs by Dr. Bernice G. Schubert, are here presented.

I. FIVE COMMON RHIZOMATOUS SPECIES OF  
MUHLENBERGIA

(Plates 749–757)

In eastern North America five species of *Muhlenbergia* stand out as the most common representatives of the rhizomatous members of the genus, the plants passing, mostly erroneously, as *M. mexicana* (L.) Trin., *M. sylvatica* Torr., *M. foliosa* (R. & S.) Trin. and the two very distinct species included under *M. racemosa* (Michx.) BSP. These five species have many technical differences (in glumes, lemmas, anthers, grains, internodes, nodes, sheaths, etc.) and habitally they are distinctive. The names currently applied to them, however, need most careful scrutiny for, when the types (all but one in Europe) are studied, it is apparent that those who have easily recognized the species involved have largely guessed at their names and, too often,

<sup>1</sup> The cost of engraver's blocks has been met in part from an appropriation for original research from the Department of Biology, Harvard University.